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Groups of countries in special situations: follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

Thailand:* draft resolution

Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024,[1] adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 November 2014, at which all relevant stakeholders expressed their commitment to the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Vienna Programme of Action of addressing the special development needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries arising from their landlockedness, remoteness and geographical constraints in a more coherent manner and thus contributing to an enhanced rate of sustainable and inclusive growth, which can contribute to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, by moving towards the goal of ending extreme poverty,

Recalling its resolutions 69/232 of 19 December 2014 and 70/217 of 22 December 2015,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 69/137, annexes I and II.

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for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2]

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in 2012, entitled "The future we want",[3]

Recalling further the Sendai Declaration and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,[4] while recognizing that landlocked developing countries face some specific disaster risk challenges, and reiterating the commitment to addressing disaster risk reduction and building resilience to disasters within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held from 30 November to 13 December 2015,[5]

Taking note of the ministerial declaration of the 2016 high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Ensuring that no one is left behind", adopted on 22 July 2016,[6]

Recalling the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fourteenth session, held in Nairobi from 17 to 22 July 2016,[7] and taking note of the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, adopted prior to that session, on 16 July 2016,[8]

[2] Resolution 55/2.
[3] Resolution 66/288, annex.
[4] Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.
[5] FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, annex.
[6] E/HLS/2016/1.
[7] TD/519 and Add.1 and 2.
[8] TD/504.

Recalling also the Almaty Declaration[9] and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[10] the first programme of action for the landlocked developing countries,

Taking note of the Livingstone Call for Action for the Accelerated Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, adopted at the High-level Meeting on the Follow-up to the Second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Livingstone, Zambia, in June 2015,

Taking note also of the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in the margins of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Nairobi on 16 December 2015,

Taking note further of the declaration adopted at the Fifth Meeting of Trade Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Geneva on 23 and 24 June 2016 on the theme "Harnessing the trade potential of the landlocked developing countries to accelerate the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

Taking note of the call for action adopted at the High-level Symposium on Sustainable Development Goal 6 and Targets: Ensuring that No One is Left Behind in Access to Water and Sanitation, held in Dushanbe from 9 to 11 August 2016,

Taking note also of the communiqué of the Fifteenth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2016 on the theme "Harnessing coherence in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Vienna Programme of Action",

Taking note further of the Ashgabat Declaration adopted at the High-level International Conference on the Role of Transit Transport Corridors in Ensuring International Cooperation, Stability and Sustainable Development, held in Ashgabat on 3 and 4 September 2014,[11]

Recalling resolutions 69/213 of 19 December 2014 on the role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development and 70/197 of 22 December 2015, entitled "Towards comprehensive cooperation among all modes of transport for promoting sustainable multimodal transit corridors",

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets and high transit costs and risks, continues to impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource

[9] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.

[10] Ibid., annex I.

[11] A/68/991, annex.

mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affects their overall growth and socioeconomic development,

Recognizing also that the primary responsibility for establishing effective transit systems rests with landlocked and transit developing countries,

Acknowledging the importance of promoting collaboration between landlocked developing countries and transit countries on the basis of common interest, and noting that collaboration efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national priorities,

Recognizing the need to promote both public and private investment in energy infrastructure, clean energy technologies and transport infrastructure, as well as the special vulnerabilities and needs of landlocked developing countries,

Stressing the importance of the participation and contribution of landlocked developing countries to Expo 2017, which will be held in Astana and will focus on the theme "Future energy",

Acknowledging the need to promote meaningful regional integration to encompass cooperation among countries and the importance of enhancing existing transport infrastructure facilities for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action,

Reaffirming that the Vienna Programme of Action, which is an integral part of the revitalized and enhanced global partnership for sustainable development known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is based on renewed and strengthened partnerships among landlocked developing countries, their transit neighbours, their development partners and other stakeholders for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action to accompany landlocked developing countries in harnessing benefits from international trade, structurally transforming their economies and achieving more inclusive and sustainable growth,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* that fostering coherence in the follow-up, implementation and review of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024,[1] the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[13] and other global development frameworks under the principle of leaving no one behind, is critical to the effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

3. *Welcomes* the recognition of the special needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,[14] and affirms that the effective implementation of those outcomes, together with the six priority areas of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade

[12] A/71/313.
[13] Resolution 70/1.
[14] Resolution 69/313, annex.

2014-2024,[15] can drive the social and economic progress of landlocked developing countries and assist in their transformation from landlocked to land-linked countries;

4. *Reaffirms* that the high-level political forum on sustainable development plays a central role in providing political leadership, guidance and recommendations for the implementation of sustainable development commitments, and stresses that it should continue to focus on addressing the challenges of the most vulnerable countries, including the landlocked developing countries;

5. *Recognizes* that landlocked developing countries face specific challenges in their efforts towards the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and pursuit of sustainable development, and in this regard underscores the importance of continued international support to complement the efforts of landlocked developing countries;

6. *Invites* the landlocked developing countries, transit countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to implement at all levels the actions that have been agreed upon in the Vienna Programme of Action in its six priority areas, namely: fundamental transit policy issues; infrastructure development and maintenance; international trade and trade facilitation; regional integration and cooperation; structural economic transformation; and means of implementation; in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner;

7. *Urges* development partners to provide targeted technical and financial support, as appropriate, towards the implementation of the specific actions listed in the Vienna Programme of Action;

8. *Urges* Member States to mainstream the Vienna Programme of Action into their national and sectoral development strategies in order to ensure its effective implementation, as appropriate, and calls upon development partners, including the United Nations system and all relevant international and regional organizations to provide technical support, upon request, to landlocked developing countries in their efforts to mainstream the Vienna Programme of Action;

9. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and invites international organizations such as the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Trade Organization, the World Customs Organization, the Common Fund for Commodities, regional economic integration organizations and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, to integrate the Vienna Programme of Action into their programmes of work, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, and to support landlocked and transit developing countries in their implementation of the Programme of Action in a well-coordinated and coherent manner;

10. *Appreciates* the efforts made by Member States and other development partners, including the governing bodies of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations

[15] Resolution 69/137, annex II.

Conference on Trade and Development, inter alia, to mainstream the Vienna Programme of Action;

11. *Recalls* Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions 700 (XXXVI) and 711 (XXXVI), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution 71/3 and resolution 934 (XLVIII) adopted by the eighth Joint Annual Meetings of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration and the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

12. *Calls upon* the regional commissions to establish specific programmes of work to support the full and effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action at the regional level;

13. *Takes note* of the agreed conclusions 524 (LXII) adopted by the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixty-second session,[16] and welcomes the Board's invitation to the Conference to mainstream the Vienna Programme of Action into its work programme;

14. *Calls upon* the Technology, Innovation and Trade Logistics Division of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide policy-focused studies and programmes for local institutions, capacity-building and general assessments to landlocked developing countries for the full and effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

15. *Stresses* that the harmonization, simplification and standardization of rules and documentation should be promoted, including the full and effective implementation of international conventions on transport and transit and bilateral, subregional and regional agreements, stresses also that cooperation on fundamental transit policies, laws and regulations between landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours is crucial for the effective and integrated solution of cross-border trade and transit transport problems, and underlines that this cooperation should be promoted on the basis of the mutual interests of both landlocked developing countries and transit countries;

16. *Also stresses* the urgency of establishing and promoting efficient transit transport systems, including roads, railroads and inland waterways, that link landlocked developing countries to international markets, and reaffirms that the Vienna Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels;

[16] See A/70/15 (Part III), chap. I, sect. A.

17. *Invites* Member States to consider ratifying, as appropriate, the key international trade and transport facilitation conventions of importance to landlocked developing countries;[17]

18. *Underlines* that infrastructure development plays a key role in reducing the cost of development for landlocked developing countries and that the development and maintenance of transit transport infrastructure, information and communications technology and energy infrastructure are crucial for landlocked developing countries in order to reduce high trading costs, improve their competitiveness and become fully integrated in the global market;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the launch of the Global Infrastructure Forum, led by the multilateral development banks, on 16 April 2016 in Washington, D.C., and underlines that the Forum should enable a greater range of voices to be heard, particularly from developing countries, and identify and address infrastructure and capacity gaps;

20. *Stresses* that the magnitude of the resources required to invest in infrastructure development and maintenance remains a major challenge and requires the forging of international, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation on infrastructure projects, the construction of quality infrastructure and maintenance of all transport and other trans-border and regional infrastructure, the allocation of more from national budgets, the effective deployment of international development assistance and multilateral financing in the development and maintenance of infrastructure and strengthening of the role of an accountable private sector, public-private partnerships and other innovative means of finance;

21. *Calls upon* the landlocked developing countries, transit countries, development partners and all major stakeholders, in a coordinated manner, to develop and upgrade international transport and transit corridors encompassing all modes of transportation, such as inland waterways, roads, rail networks, ports and pipelines, to address the special development needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries;

22. *Acknowledges* that impediments to private investment in infrastructure exist on both the supply and the demand side and that insufficient investment is due in part to inadequate infrastructure plans and an insufficient number of well-prepared investable projects, along with private sector incentive structures that are not necessarily appropriate for investing in many long-term projects, and risk perceptions of investors, encourages landlocked developing countries to imbed resilient and quality infrastructure investment plans into their national sustainable development strategies, while also strengthening their domestic enabling environments, and calls on the international community to provide technical support to landlocked developing countries to translate infrastructure plans into concrete

[17] Including the Multilateral Agreement for the Establishment of an International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries (New York, 24 September 2010), the Customs Convention on Containers (Geneva, 2 December 1972), the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles (Geneva, 18 May 1956), the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (Geneva, 14 November 1975), the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods (Geneva, 21 October 1982) and the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation (2013).

implementable projects, including negotiation of complex contracts and project management;

23. *Invites* multilateral financial and development institutions and regional development banks to establish dedicated infrastructure funding and provide support towards better project preparation, the scaling-up of trade facilitation initiatives and the effective implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation and of important international conventions and regional agreements;

24. *Encourages* multilateral development banks, including regional banks, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to address gaps in trade, transport and transit-related regional infrastructure, including by completing missing links connecting, inter alia, landlocked developing countries within regional networks;

25. *Underlines* that greater integration of landlocked developing countries into world trade and global value chains is vital for increasing their competitiveness and diversification and ensuring their economic development;

26. *Calls upon* members of the World Trade Organization to fully and expeditiously implement all the decisions of the "Bali package" of the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization and the "Nairobi Package" of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, and to expeditiously ratify the Agreement on Trade Facilitation;

27. *Urges* members of the World Trade Organization in this regard to continue to provide and enhance technical, financial and capacity-building assistance to landlocked developing countries on a sustainable basis;

28. *Stresses* the importance, for the economic development of landlocked developing countries, of their increased participation in the multilateral trading system;

29. *Takes note* of the declaration adopted at the Fifth Meeting of Trade Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries, which calls for the establishment of a specific work programme for landlocked developing countries at the World Trade Organization by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference, the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries held in the margins of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization and the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, adopted prior to the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

30. *Recognizes* the growing role of the services sector in modern economies, and in particular the importance of the tourism finance and information and communications technology sectors, and that an efficient and productive services industry will contribute significantly to productivity growth and the overall competitiveness of the economies of the landlocked developing countries, recognizes also that e-commerce in particular presents an unparalleled opportunity for landlocked developing countries to explore, as this form of trade is less susceptible to the constraints of being landlocked, and calls upon international organizations and development partners to provide financial and technical support to landlocked developing countries to successfully develop their services sectors, including e-commerce;

31. *Stresses* that improved trade facilitation, including through further streamlining and harmonization of customs and transit procedures and formalities and transparent and efficient border management and coordination of agencies involved in border clearance, would help landlocked developing countries to enhance the competitiveness of their export products and services;

32. *Calls upon* development partners to effectively implement the Aid for Trade initiative, giving adequate consideration to the special needs and requirements of landlocked developing countries, including capacity-building for the formulation of trade policies, participation in trade negotiations and the implementation of trade facilitation measures, as well as the diversification of export products;

33. *Stresses* the need to promote meaningful regional integration to encompass cooperation among countries in a broader range of areas than just trade and trade facilitation, including investment, research and development and policies aimed at accelerating regional industrial development and regional connectivity, that this approach is aimed at fostering structural change and economic growth in landlocked developing countries as a goal, and also as a means of collectively linking regions to global markets, that this would enhance competitiveness and help to maximize benefits from globalization and that documentation and the sharing and dissemination of best practices are important to allow cooperating partners to benefit from each other's experience;

34. *Recognizes* that the economies of many landlocked developing countries are still reliant on a few export commodities, which often have low value addition, stresses the need for renewed and strengthened partnerships for development to support landlocked developing countries in diversifying their economic base and enhancing value addition to their exports by entering and moving up global value chains through the development of their productive capacities, including through private sector involvement, and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, with a view to increasing the competitiveness of the products of landlocked developing countries in export markets, welcomes the establishment of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,[15] and stresses that due attention should be given to landlocked developing countries in this context;

35. *Underlines* that, in order for landlocked developing countries to fully utilize their export and trade potential, it is important to undertake measures that promote structural economic transformation capable of reducing the negative impact of their geographical disadvantages and external shocks, creating jobs and ultimately leading to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions and inclusive and sustainable growth and development, stresses that each landlocked developing country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and in this regard stresses that the national development efforts of landlocked developing countries need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment;

[15] Resolution 69/313, annex, para. 123.

36. *Recognizes* that landlocked developing countries remain highly vulnerable to external economic shocks and to the multiple other challenges faced by the international community;

37. *Also recognizes* the adverse impacts of climate change, land degradation, desertification, deforestation, floods, including glacial lake outburst floods, and droughts on the economies of landlocked developing countries, recognizes the potential benefits of mutually addressing these challenges, and calls upon the international community to continue to support the efforts of landlocked developing countries to address these challenges in an integrated manner, including through research on the impacts of climate change in landlocked developing countries, as appropriate;

38. *Calls upon* the international community to assist with the design and development of studies and indicators on the impact of landlockedness and the vulnerability of landlocked developing countries and develop policy recommendations that can help landlocked developing countries to make progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

39. *Recognizes* the specific and special needs and special circumstances of developing countries parties to the Paris Agreement, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

40. *Also recognizes* that landlocked developing countries are vulnerable to climate change, which is exacerbating desertification and land degradation in those countries, and that they remain disproportionately affected by desertification, land degradation and drought;

41. *Urges* those landlocked developing countries that have not yet done so to ratify, at their earliest convenience, the Multilateral Agreement for the Establishment of an International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries in order to fully operationalize the think tank;

42. *Looks forward* to the implementation of the project entitled "The research on economic diversification of landlocked developing countries: cases of Mongolia, Bhutan, Nepal and Paraguay", supported by the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation, which will be implemented by the international think tank for landlocked developing countries from 1 January 2017 and will provide important evidence-based policy recommendations to assist the landlocked developing countries in building their productive capacities, diversifying their economies and undergoing structural transformation;

43. *Recognizes* that official development assistance remains to developing countries, including landlocked developing countries, a source of international financing that it is essential as a catalyst for development and for facilitating the achievement of national development objectives, including the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Vienna Programme of Action, in a coherent manner, calls upon development partners to fulfil their commitments, acknowledging the positive impact of official development assistance, and encourages them to increase the amount of official development assistance to landlocked developing countries, as appropriate, in a sustainable manner, to help

landlocked developing countries to overcome the obstacles imposed by geography and to integrate into the multilateral trading system;

44. *Invites* developing countries, guided by the spirit of solidarity and consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South cooperation, which is a complement to, but not a substitute for, North-South cooperation;

45. *Underlines* the importance of increasing the availability and use of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, stresses the need to enhance capacity-building support for developing countries, including landlocked developing countries, for this purpose, and calls on development partners and international organizations to provide technical and financial support to build and further strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux for data collection, disaggregation, dissemination and analysis;

46. *Also underlines* the critical role of the private sector, including through foreign direct investment, in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

47. *Further underlines* the prominent role that foreign direct investment plays in accelerating development and poverty reduction through employment, the transfer of managerial and technological know-how and non-debt-creating flows of capital, recognizes the considerable role and potential of private sector involvement in infrastructure development for transport, telecommunications and utilities for landlocked developing countries, encourages Member States to facilitate foreign direct investment flows to landlocked developing countries in this regard, and calls upon landlocked and transit developing countries to promote an enabling environment to attract foreign direct investment and private sector involvement;

48. *Urges* that effective linkages be made between the follow-up and review arrangements for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and those of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including the Vienna Programme of Action, in line with the 2030 Agenda, and calls for coordination and coherence in the follow-up of their implementation;

49. *Underlines* the importance of successful implementation, follow-up and review of the Vienna Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

50. *Underscores* the importance of the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review, underscores also that it should include a discussion of the special needs of landlocked developing countries, which have been acknowledged in the global development frameworks, and support tailored to landlocked developing countries by the United Nations development system in the implementation of Vienna Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard calls upon development partners to enhance the resources, especially the core resources, of the United Nations development system for the effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda;

51. *Takes note* of the recommendations contained in the ministerial declaration adopted at the High-level Meeting on Sustainable Transport of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on 13 and 14 October 2016;

52. *Stresses* the importance of the Global Sustainable Transport Conference, to be held in Ashgabat from 26 to 27 November 2016, looks forward to its successful outcome, which will be important for the landlocked developing countries, expresses appreciation to the Government of Turkmenistan for hosting this important Conference, and encourages Member States to participate in it;

53. *Also stresses* the importance of universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services, and welcomes the holding of the high-level seminar on accelerating sustainable energy for all in landlocked developing countries through innovative partnerships in Vienna on 24 and 25 October 2016;

54. *Further stresses* that, in accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States should continue to ensure the coordinated follow-up to, effective monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, undertake advocacy efforts at the national, regional and global levels and undertake research in this regard;

55. *Recognizes* that, over the years, the responsibilities of the Office of the High Representative have increased considerably in their scope and complexity and that, in addition to its original mandate, the requirements with respect to providing substantive and technical support to the landlocked developed countries have increased, underlines that the Office of the High Representative, as the lead agency that ensures the coordinated implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, should be provided with adequate resources to fulfil its mandate for the timely and effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, and requests the Secretary-General to address the allocation of adequate resources for the Office of the High Representative in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019 for effective follow-up, monitoring and implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

56. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Groups of countries in special situations", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries".